《第23课 在机场》

(Lesson 23 At the Airport)

一. 意义引申。(Meaning explication)

醒: (wake up)

(图片: 窗上有硬物撞击,一人醒来,在床上揉眼睛。*突出撞击声音的标志。)

"醒"的部首是"酉",本义指酒醒。引申可指睡醒。由于酒醒和睡醒都是从脑部沉睡到有清楚意识的转变,所以又可引申出从不知觉到知觉、从不清楚到清楚等意思。如"提醒"。

请记住这三个词:酒醒;睡醒;提醒。

(The radical of "醒" is "酉", originally indicate wake up after drinking, explicated to indicate wake up from sleep. Due to the fact that waking up from drinking and sleeping both means a transition from brain deep sleep to clear consciousness, it has then be explicated as from no consciousness to being consciousness, from unclear to clear, etc. such as "提醒".)

二. 形近字比较。(Comparisons of similar formed characters)

顺 (in the same direction) vs.须 (mustache)

(两张图片并列:畅流而下的河水;猫眯的胡须。*简单勾画,突出"川"和"彡"的不同。)

"顺"字左边的部件是"川"。"川"字是畅流而下的水流的象形,引申有通顺、顺利等义。

"须"字左边的部件是"彡"。"彡"字是人或动物的胡须的象形,引申有花纹、纹饰等义。

(The left particle of "须" is "川". "川" indicates the scene of smoothly flowing water, explicated to have meanings of through and smooth, etc.)

问题:

请写出"顺"和"须"的汉语拼音。(Please write down the bopomofo of "顺" and "须".)

- 三. 请在横线上填写合适的汉字。(Please fill in proper Chinese characters above the lines.)
 - 1. 一年有四个季节:春天、____天、秋天和_ 天。
 - 2. 我的学校一年有四个假期:春假、假、秋假和假。
- 四. 请写出合适的称谓词。(Please write down proper prefixes.)
 - 1. 爸爸的爸爸:
 - 2. 爸爸的妈妈:
 - 3. 妈妈的爸爸:
 - 4. 妈妈的妈妈:
 - 5. 儿子的儿子:

猜一猜:
儿子的女儿称什么? (What do you address the son of your daughter?)
五. 请在括号中写出反义词。(Please write down in the bracket characters with opposite meanings.)
 六. 请给加点字选择一个正确的读音。(Please choose the correct pronunciations for the dotted characters.) 3. 行李 (; B. hang) 4. 提醒 (A. shi;) 5. 收拾 (A. he;) 6. 辛苦 (A. xing;) 7. 托运 (; B. tu)
七. 读下面的汉字,并各写出两个同部首的汉字。(Read out the following Chinese characters and write down Chinese characters with the same radicals.) 醒箱随称超途瘦苦
八. 请在横线上填写合适的字组词。(Please write down proper word groups above the lines.) 重:

九. 请用下面的部首/部件组字并加上拼音。最少组十个字。每个部件可以用多次。(Please use the following radicals and parts to form words and add bopomofo. At least make 10 groups. You may use each part more times.)

十. 根据图片内容写词。(Write characters based on the following pictures.)

(图片1:地下停车场。)

(图片 2: 商场服务台。*突出 service center 的字样。)

(图片3: 手提小皮箱。)

(图片 4: 飞机场。)

(图片5: 登机牌。)

(图片6: 出租车。)

*每课一个部首。(One radical each lesson)

子: (child)

(图片:一个襁褓中的孩子,露出头部和两条手臂。)

"子"是襁褓中孩子的象形。突出了婴儿的大脑袋。以"子"为部首的汉字 多与孩子、年幼或辈分低的意思有关。

(" \exists " indicates children of swaddle, showing specifically the head of a baby. Chinese characters with radical " \exists " always relate to meanings of children, young and lower age generations.)

问题:

- 1. 请区别形近字"子"和"了",给它们注音、组词。(Please distinguish the similar formed character"子" and "了", and give the bopomofo, and make word groups.)
- 2. 请写出两个以"子"为部首的字。(Please write down two characters with radical "子".)